

## CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

## INFORMATION REPORT

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SECURITY INFORMATION

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1. The second largest Polish iron and steel mill will be the Czestochowa plant, which is now being expanded. By 1955 a production capacity of 1.1 million tons of crude steel per annum is to be reached. In 1951 a blast furnace with a capacity of 1,000 cubic meters and four 100 SM furnaces were built. In 1952 a tube rolling mill, producing seamless and welded tubing, was put into operation. Construction of an energy plant, a coking plant and an ingot molding plant are planned.

2. The Kosciuszko iron and steel plant in Chorzow has three blast furnaces and has been in operation since 1951. An SM installation and a steel-casting foundry are under construction. By the end of 1953 a blooming mill and plate mill are to be put into operation.

3. The Huta Szczecinska steel mill processes only high-grade ore. The Labedy smelting plant is being reconstructed. Expansion of the following plants is based primarily on projected armament production: 25X1

Huta Baildon in Katowice: heavy steel plate production for tanks and warships.  
Kard Huta in Walbrzych (Waldenburg): heavy tank parts.  
Huta Pokoj in Bytom (Beuthen): railroad rails.  
Huta Ferrum in Bogucice: tank and submarine parts.  
Huta Zygmunt in Lagiewniki Sredzkie (Lohnig - P 52/C 00): tank and submarine parts.  
Huta Falva in Swietochlowice (Q 51/U 47): tank and submarine parts.

4. Because of increased tank production, the 1951 tractor production was low in comparison to 1950. The 1952 production plan, calling for 3,250 tractors, was lower than originally scheduled, again because of increased tank production. Allegedly 300 to 500 complete tanks were to be built in 1952.

5. Present production capacities of Poland's electrical engineering industry are so minimal that large transformers and electric motors are imported from East Germany, specifically from VEM Transformatorenwerk Karl Liebknecht, Berlin - Oberschoeneweide.

25 YEAR  
RE-REVIEW

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6. In the course of the Six Year Plan, Poland is to produce ocean-going ships with a total tonnage of 575,000 BRT. This increase in shipbuilding was scheduled as a result of Russian directives which call for an increase of the shipment of goods over water routes. The Schichauwerft in Gdansk (Danzig) and the Vulkanwerft in Szczecin (Stettin) are building tankers and warships. In the middle of 1951 the assembly line production of submarines was begun at the Vulkanwerft.
7. Polish sulphuric acid production is centered in the Kielce-Wizow area, an area with extensive gypsum deposits. In addition to two plants producing soda, a new plant is being constructed near Inowroclaw. This plant, scheduled to be completed by the end of 1952, will produce about 400,000 tons of soda in 1953.
8. A chemical plant is being built in Brzeg Dolny which is to produce the basic chemicals for the production of synthetic fibers, paints, and pharmaceutical commodities. The plant is not scheduled to begin operations before the end of 1953. A factory in Bydgoszcz has been producing natural tannin since 1951. The Rokita chemical works in Brzeg produces synthetic tannin and "Formalin".
9. The largest Polish chemical plant producing organic-synthetic products is located in Oswiecim. This plant was constructed after the war and is nearly completed. This plant processes inferior coal by the Fischer-Tropsch process to produce synthetic gasoline. The plant also produces acetic acid, methanol, and plastics. Since the beginning of 1952 the carbide-producing installation of this plant has been supplying the basic materials for the manufacture of synthetic rubber, resins, and acetone.
10. Before 1952, Poland was dependent on potash imports from the USSR to satisfy its needs. Since the beginning of 1952, however, Poland has been able to exploit potash deposits in the Klodawa district. Plants in Charcow (sic), Mosnice and Kedzierzyn (Heydebreck) produce calcium cyanamide. These plants have been enlarged and modernized and are operating at full production capacity. A plant producing chemical fertilizers is under construction in Bydgoszcz, near Naklo (sic). In Gniewoszow (R 53/L 50), construction is in progress on a nitrogen plant which is to have facilities for producing phosphoric fertilizers.
11. Synthetic fiber production was started at the following plants in 1952: Jelenia Gora (Hirschberg), Szczecin, Turek, Gargow (sic), Zydowice, Bochnia near Krakow, and Landsberg (still under construction).
12. Tires for the automotive industry are to be supplied by plants in Debica and Plock. These plants are still under construction. Production capacity of the hydrogenation plant in Rzeszow is to be expanded to the point that by 1953 Poland's entire needs for automotive fuel will be covered.

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